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# 中国红树林区的耳螺

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**摘要:** 耳螺是一类特殊的原始有肺类软体动物, 主要分布于热带、亚热带海陆交汇区的高潮带和潮上带。耳螺在红树林区广泛分布, 且资源非常丰富, 全世界已知的约240种耳螺中, 至少有一半以上的种类在红树林区被记录。本文总结了耳螺与红树林的关系以及中国嗜盐耳螺的种类, 综述了红树林区耳螺的种类组成、分布、生态功能、行为等的研究进展, 报道了中国大陆红树林耳螺种类组成和分布特点, 中国共有嗜盐耳螺11属59种(附录I), 其中9属42种分布于红树林区, 包括21个新记录种。提出了耳螺对环境变迁和人为干扰十分敏感, 可作为海堤建设对红树林影响的重要指示物种, 是未来的重要研究方向之一。

**关键词:** 嗜盐耳螺, 肺螺亚纲, 新记录种, 指示物种, 海堤

## Ellobiid molluscs of Chinese mangrove habitats

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**Abstract:** The family Ellobiidae is a special group of primitive pulmonate molluscs that live in tropical and subtropical areas, mainly in high tidal and supratidal zones of coastal areas. Ellobiids occur widely and abundantly in mangrove areas. Of the 240 species known globally, over half of them have been recorded in mangrove habitats. In this paper, we summarize species of halophilic ellobiids in China and the relationship between ellobiids and mangroves. We discuss the achievements of mangrove ellobiids studies in the fields of species composition, distribution, ecological function and behavior. We also report a complete list of the ellobiid species from mangroves and their distribution within mainland China, including 21 newly recorded species. It is implied that this group is very sensitive to environmental changes and human disturbances, therefore it can be used as a bio-indicator for sea dike construction, which is an important proposed research topic in future.

**Key words:** halophilic ellobiid, Pulmonata, new record species, bio-indicator, sea dike

耳螺科隶属于软体动物门腹足纲肺螺亚纲, 全世界约有33属240种。耳螺是原始有肺类软体动物, 大多嗜盐, 主要分布在热带和亚热带的红树林高潮带、含盐沼泽区和砾石海岸, 只有一个亚科Carychiinae生活在陆地。耳螺对潮间带和河口的环境变迁和人为干扰十分敏感, 是软体动物从海洋到陆地进化过程最重要的一环, 是陆地蜗牛的祖先,

在软体动物进化史上具有特殊地位(Morton, 1955)。

### 1 耳螺与红树林的关系

Morton(1955)根据耳螺的栖息地把耳螺划分为4个类群: (1)潮上带与河口耳螺; (2)潮间带与石缝耳螺; (3)沿海陆地耳螺, 以女教士螺属(*Pythia*)为代表; (4)内陆耳螺, 以*Carychium*属和*Zospeum*属为代

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表。红树林一般分布于隐蔽的海岸、风浪较小的曲折河口港湾和泻湖,这也是耳螺的理想生境。因此,耳螺的分布和红树林生态系统密切相关。除了内陆耳螺外,其他3个类群的耳螺(因受潮汐影响,统称为嗜盐耳螺)大部分分布于红树林及相邻区域。包括耳螺在内的软体动物是红树林底栖生物的重要类群,种类多、数量大,是红树林生态系统能量流动、物质循环中的主要消费者和转移者(Kathiresan & Bingham, 2001; 何斌源等, 2007; 唐以杰和余世孝, 2007),对红树林生态系统的结构和功能的维持具有重要作用。

红树林区特有的耳螺化石甚至可为红树林的历史分布提供证据。Matsubara和Komori(2007)报道了日本东北部一个耳螺属(*Ellobium*)化石的新记录种,这个种与分布于Indo-Pacific红树林区的犹太耳螺(*E. aurisjudae*)很相似,这可作为中新世初期日本本州东北部有红树林分布的新证据。Macintosh等(2002)对泰国Ranong红树林生态恢复的研究发现,软体动物的分布与造林时间长短有关:耳螺在成熟红树林中数量最丰富。在巴西东北部,咖啡尖耳螺(*Melampus coffeus*)的分布还与红树植物种类有关(Maia & Tanaka, 2007)。此外,耳螺对于红树林生态系统的能流物流具有重要的贡献。Proffitt和Devlin(2005)研究了美国佛罗里达的咖啡尖耳螺消化红树植物叶片的速度,认为咖啡尖耳螺对红树林凋落物降解起到关键的作用,是连接红树林生产力与河口食物网的重要环节。

## 2 红树林区耳螺种类及分布

耳螺广泛分布于世界各地的红树林区,种类非常丰富。大量野外调查报道了世界各地红树林区的耳螺资源(Macnae, 1968; Paredes *et al.*, 2005; Lozouet & Plaziat, 2008)。现有的文献统计表明,已知的约240种耳螺中,至少有一半以上的种类在红树林区被记录(均为嗜盐耳螺),其中少数的种类如米氏耳螺(*E. aurismidae*)广泛分布于印度-太平洋区、新几内亚、昆士兰到澳大利亚西部以及澳大利亚北部的热带红树林区(Allen, 1950)。

### 2.1 中国红树林区耳螺种类

中国有丰富的耳螺资源,但研究相对匮乏,现有的研究停留于种类描述和区域分布研究的层面,且绝大部分的研究对象为嗜盐耳螺。日本学者黑田

德米(1941)最早开始中国台湾的耳螺研究,此后众多学者对中国台湾(巫文隆, 2004; 谢伯娟等, 2005; 陈文德和李彦铮, 2007)、香港(Martins, 1992; Walthew, 1995; 蔡立哲等, 1998)和大陆(高世和李复雪, 1985; 范航清等, 2000; 韩维栋等, 2003)的耳螺种类进行报道。澳门的耳螺未见报道。

根据现有文献统计(附录I, 不包括内陆种)可知,香港共有嗜盐耳螺8属21种(其中17种分布于红树林区),中国台湾共有8属34种(其中18种分布于红树林区),大陆仅有6属14种(均分布于红树林区)。但大陆地区研究的地点集中于广东雷州半岛、广西山口和北仑河口,并不能反映中国耳螺资源的实际情况。为此,我们于2007年4月-2010年1月对海南、广东、广西、福建和浙江红树林区的耳螺资源开展了系统调查。具体的样地设置、采样方法和数据分析参照《海洋调查规范第6部分:海洋生物调查》(GB/T 12763.6-2007)执行。共采集耳螺(活体)9属26种,其中21种为新记录种(附录I)。例如,在海南东寨港采集到皱耳螺属(*Ophicardelus*)的一个种(*O. cf. costellaris*),而此前皱耳螺属被认为仅分布于澳大利亚和新西兰(Hyman *et al.*, 2005)。

根据文献资料和我们的调查,中国共有嗜盐耳螺11属59种(附录I),其中9属42种分布于红树林区。

### 2.2 中国红树林区耳螺分布格局

除少数种类外,大部分耳螺在空间分布上属于狭分布种,甚至高度狭分布种(Morton, 1955; Okutani, 2000; Martins, 2001)。中国红树林区耳螺分布格局的研究相对匮乏,仅少数的研究涉及(高世和李复雪, 1985; Martins, 1992; Walthew, 1995)。我们的调查表明,中国红树林区的耳螺除中国耳螺(*E. chinense*)、米氏耳螺和核冠耳螺(*Cassidula nucleus*)等少数种为广布种且栖息密度和生物量较高外(表1),其他均为狭分布种或高度狭分布种,有些种类如奥克肋耳螺(*Laemodonta octanfracta*)和暗尖耳螺(*M. parvulus*)仅在1个地点被记录,且个体数量稀少。

耳螺的数量和分布与温度(Hilbish, 1981)、盐度(Kerwin, 1972)、栖息环境(Martins, 2001)、植物群落(Kerwin, 1972; Macintosh *et al.*, 2002; Maia & Tanaka, 2007)有关,但与纬度之间的关系未见报道。

中国红树林区耳螺种类丰富,其中海南最多(19种),其次为香港(17种)和广东(15种),广西和福

表1 中国红树林区耳螺广布种及其数量(作者2007–2010年调查记录)

Table 1 The dispersed species of ellobiid and their quantity in mangrove areas of China based on our investigation during 2007–2010

调查地点 Localities	植物群落 Plant community	生活型 Inhabit type	种类 Species	最大栖息密度 Maximum den- sity (inds./m <sup>2</sup> )	最大生物量 Maximum bio- mass (g/m <sup>2</sup> )
广东湛江特呈岛 Techeng, Zhanjiang, Guangdong	白骨壤 <i>Avicennia marina</i>	底栖 Benthic	中国耳螺 <i>Ellobium chinense</i>	206	772.07
海南文昌会文 Huiwen, Wenchang, Hainan	红海榄 <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>	底栖 Benthic	伶仃冠耳螺 <i>Cassidula musteline</i>	241	530.44
海南文昌头苑 Touyuan, Wenchang, Hainan	海莲 <i>Bruguiera sexangula</i>	树栖 Arboreal	三角女教士螺 <i>Pythia trigona</i>	118	108.59
广东廉江高桥 Gaoqiao, Lianjiang, Guangdong	桐花树 <i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	树栖 Arboreal	核冠耳螺 <i>Cassidula nucleus</i>	43	91.12
广东深圳福田 Futian, Shenzhen, Guangdong	秋茄 <i>Kandelia candel</i>	树栖 Arboreal	米氏耳螺 <i>Ellobium aurismidae</i>	46	1,215.73

建分别有12种和9种, 浙江最少, 仅1种。台湾红树林区耳螺共18种, 其中2/3以上的耳螺种类分布于南部(热带), 只有少数种类分布于中部和北部(亚热带)。由此可见, 随着纬度的降低, 耳螺的种数不断增加(附录I)。

就红树林保护区而言, 耳螺种数最多的是海南清澜省级自然保护区(15种), 较多的有广东湛江红树林国家级自然保护区(14种)、广西北仑河口国家级自然保护区(11种)、海南东寨港国家级自然保护区和福建九龙江口红树林省级自然保护区(各7种)。

除水平分布外, 不同耳螺在同一区域也呈垂直分布的特点。Morton(1955)认为各种嗜盐耳螺分布于海岸的不同部分: Pythiinae亚科的种类大多分布于潮上带, 甚至邻近的陆地环境; 而Pedipedinae亚科的种类常见于高潮带; Melampodinae亚科尖耳螺属(*Melampus*)的种类常分布于红树林和盐沼中; 而 *Tralia*属的种类则喜欢砾石海岸。

中国红树林区耳螺也有明显的垂直分布特点。女教士螺属的耳螺均分布于高潮带或潮上带, 有些种类营树栖生活, 如三角女教士螺(*P. trigona*)可攀附于离地5 m的木果楝(*Xylocarpus granatum*)树干; 尖耳螺属、耳螺属和冠耳螺属(*Cassidula*)的种类大多分布于红树林林内滩涂, 少数种类如核冠耳螺和米氏耳螺也可攀附于离地1 m的红树植物树干; 肋耳螺属(*Laemodonta*)的种类大多分布于高潮带和潮上带的砾石区。

3 红树林区耳螺的生态功能和行为

红树林区耳螺的生态研究已经有一些报道

(Kerwin, 1972; Macintosh *et al.*, 2002; Maia & Tanaka, 2007), 主要包括耳螺的数量组成、群落结构、时空分布及其与栖息生境之间的联系等, 极少数的研究也涉及耳螺的入侵现状(Orensanz *et al.*, 2002)。但耳螺在红树林生态系统中的功能至今了解很少(Proffitt & Devlin, 2005)。

红树林区耳螺行为的研究仍然匮乏。现有的研究主要集中于尖耳螺属的种类和鳄鱼女教士螺(*P. plicata*) (Morrison, 1964; Apley *et al.*, 1967; Shanmugam, 1994)。此外, Price(1987)发现美东尖耳螺(*M. bidentatus*)对干燥环境没有耐受力, 所有个体对于干燥条件都会作出运动响应。但仍有很多谜团尚未解开, 比如食物来源等。根据耳螺的栖息生境和已有的文献报道, 耳螺的食物来源为微型藻类、植物碎屑和腐殖质。然而我们在海南东寨港发现, 有些三角女教士螺可攀附于离地5 m的木果楝树干, 而且至少2个潮水周期后都没有移动, 但所附着的树皮完好无损。这些三角女教士螺的食物来源值得深入研究。

4 耳螺对环境变迁和人为干扰的响应

栖息地破坏、人为干扰和生物入侵等因素使海陆过渡区和生态脆弱区(如海岛)的生物多样性和本土种受到严重威胁。大部分耳螺对环境变化极为敏感。Cowie和Robinson(2003)认为热带太平洋的海岛生物多样性和本土种已经受到灾难性的威胁, 他们于1992–1994年对Samoa的几个海岛的陆生软体动物开展野外调查, 通过对比19世纪末和20世纪初博物馆标本和文献记录以及1965年的普查结果, 发现

原有的7种耳螺只记录到2种(均为广布种),而另外5种耳螺(均为高度狭分布种)没有记录,可能已经在当地灭绝。Fell等(1991)比较了美国康涅狄格州一处修复的潮间带沼泽和邻近的湿地中美东耳尖螺和其他大型底栖动物的种群和分布的情况,发现天然湿地中美东耳尖螺的生物量和栖息密度明显高于人工修复的沼泽。高世和李复雪(1985)报道了九龙江口的栗尖耳螺(*M. castaneus*)和细长金耳螺(*Auriculastra subula*),但后续的调查再也没有发现这两种耳螺(洪荣标等, 2005; 周细平, 2007)。我们于2007–2008年在九龙江口开展红树林软体动物定量和定性调查,也未发现这两种耳螺。

耳螺对环境变迁和人为干扰的影响敏感主要有3个原因: (1)除了少数内陆耳螺(仅占耳螺种类数的10%)外,所有嗜盐耳螺均分布于潮间带、河口等水陆交界的过渡地带; (2)大部分耳螺属于狭分布种甚至高度狭分布种,环境变迁和人为干扰可能导致耳螺种群的衰退甚至消失; (3)现有的海堤大多修建于高潮带甚至中潮带,而绝大部分的红树林区耳螺分布于高潮带及以上的区域,海堤的修建占据了耳螺的生存空间。

## 5 展望

截止2009年,中国已经在其19,000 km的海岸线上建成了约13,800 km的海堤。修建海堤是围垦、围塘养殖、城市与港口开发的必不可少的环节。海堤是我国目前最大的海岸工程,也是滨海湿地土地利用格局变化的最大表现方式。海堤的大规模修建使得广西74.4%(李春干, 2003)、广东90%以上的红树林位于海堤外侧。国家林业局2001年的调查结果表明,中国80%的红树林是堤前红树林。

软体动物对环境变化十分敏感,光照、潮汐带曝露时间、盐度及基质类型的变化及污染都可对其产生较大影响,是很好的指示生物(Skilleter & Warren, 2000; Kathiresan & Bingham, 2001; 徐姗姗等, 2010)。当前,探讨底栖动物多样性对气候变化和人类扰动的响应已经成为热点(蔡立哲, 2006)。但是,作为我国最大的海岸工程,如何评估海堤对红树林的影响一直缺乏。

耳螺多分布于高潮带及以上地区,是红树林

与陆地植被过渡带的主要软体动物类群(Martins, 2001)。耳螺常与红树林演替后期树种如木榄(*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*)、海莲(*B. sexangula*)、榄李(*Lumnitzera racemosa*)、角果木(*Ceriops tagal*)及半红树植物如黄槿(*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)、水黄皮(*Pongamia pinnata*)等生长在一起(Berry, 1963; Ashton, 1999),而这些植物类群是对海堤最敏感的类群(范航清和黎广钊, 1997; Polidoro *et al.*, 2010)。因此,有可能从耳螺的种类和数量变化来探讨海堤建设对红树林的影响。

目前对于红树林区耳螺的分类学、解剖学、生态学和生活史等已开展了一系列系统的研究,但还存在以下几点不足: (1)现有的研究具有地域和种类的局限性,特别是中国大陆的红树林区耳螺研究还比较匮乏; (2)相关的生态学研究特别是耳螺对红树林生态系统贡献的研究欠缺; (3)大部分耳螺的生活史和行为未被研究; (4)耳螺作为评估海堤对红树林生态系统影响的重要性尚未被重视; (5)文献资料缺乏。

因此,未来亟待深入研究的几个方向是: (1)开展全面的红树林区耳螺资源调查,特别是海南岛西海岸、广西钦州湾和大风江口以及广东徐闻和江门,且调查重点为小型耳螺(<1 cm)和高度狭分布种耳螺,摸清现生耳螺的资源 and 分布概况; (2)深入开展相关的生态学研究,特别是耳螺的分布格局与红树植物群落的联系以及耳螺对红树林生态系统的贡献; (3)利用遗传学和稳定同位素等方法开展耳螺特别是优势种的生活史和行为的研究,包括繁殖、发育、行为和食物来源等; (4)在资源调查和生态学研究的基础上,制定以耳螺作为评估海堤对红树林生态系统影响的评估体系; (5)建立标本库,编写图鉴和专著。

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#### 附录I 中国嗜盐耳螺种类及分布

Appendix I The species of halophilic ellobiid and their distribution in China

<http://www.biodiversity-science.net/fileup/PDF/w2011-129-1.pdf>